the fromises were "the long run." Whenever the manufacturer got tired of reaping the benefit of the bargain on his side he agreed to let the farmer got his "innings." So far, the manufacturer had proved remarka by long winded. He had not shown the slightest evidence of being tired. The nature of the bargain between the farmer and the manufacturer was well illustrated by the offer of one profit to another: "Jim. If you give me a bire of your blg red apple, I will show you my sore toe." I laughter. If renators insisted on tribling the existing tax on cotton ties, might not, when some of them were on the hustings taking about protection to American labor, some man in the audience say with great propriety: "That is a lie; you know that you are not for protection to American labor; for the 7.000, to baise of cotton as oppressed when prepared for the foreign market by a tax three times higher than that imposed upon many other articles." He confessed that he had do see a new industry isse in this country, because it was sine to be a pauper saddled on the Treasury.

Mr. hoar inquired whether that feeling applied to industries alread, inting.

Mr. vance ophicultant is did not. He hoped to see, before he died, American manufacturers fourly in the state of the particulars of fourly instance ophicultant is did not.

an noar inquired whether that feeling ap-plied to industries alread; isting. Mr. Vance replies that it did not. He hoped to see, before he died, American manufacturers flourish just as American agriculturists flour-ished.

Prophets and kings desired it long.

He hoped to see American manufacturers flourish lightle sweat of their brows and by their own honest industry, instead of by the sweat of the brows on its people and of their honest industry. Every time triat a new mine was discovered or a new industry established it was jummediately fastened upon the public treasury. And ow, for lear less there might come. "a King who knew not loss ph."—In other words a lieutogratic major ty which, did know come "a King who knew not los ph" in other words a Democratic major ty which did know the people—it had been thought necessary to provide by the last will and testament of a Republican Congress for such paupers as might hereaster be born in lawful wedlook to that community or in unlawful wedlook to that community or in unlawful wedlook et there. So there was to be an opening madelfor some manufacturer of cotton ties to be established, and it is said to be the duty of Senters and to praying the last the last with the control of the control o tie to be established and it is said to be the duly of benators not to provide for the infant when it came, but to provide for it before it came. Who he asked, was to be the seel, lent of the taxation on cotton ties before that infant was born and haptized? There was no way, he declared, in which the proposed increase of duty on cotton ties could be locked at that was defensible—not a single solitary ore. The most deserving because the most useful in a compercial point of view, of all the agricultural products of the United States was taxed to death in all the processes of its growth and production and was then taxed—a farewell shot—as the bale left the gig house 103 per cent, on the ties that enveloped it. And this, not for the benefit of the Ame ican mann acturers of cotton ties, for Ame ican manu acturers of cotton tie the American manu acturers of cotton ties, for there were none, and not for the benefit of the Treasury, for the bill was one to reduce reve-nue, but out of pure "cussedness," and be-cause the Republican party had got so used to taxing things that they could not stop. And yet braids, plaits, and laces for making hats were to be placed on the free list. Mr. Addich (Boy. R. I.) hoped that Mr. Vance would not allow that statement to go to North Carolina.

Mr. Vance—What statement?
Mr. Altrich—That braids and laces are to be put on the free list. What kinds of braids and laces? r. Vance-Braids and laces for the manu-Mr. Vance—Braids and laces for the manufacture of hats.

Mr. Aldrich—Composed of straw. The inference that would be drawn by the senator's constituous of by anybody else who might read his speech would be that laces of cotton or linen or silk were to be put on the free list.

Mr. Vance—I want the inference to be drawn, which the committee authorizes to be drawn, and nothing esse. I read, braids, plaits, laces, &c., for making hats, &c., "to be put on the free list. laces &c., for making hats, etc., the free list, the free list.
Mr. Aldrich—That is not the language of the bill. The statement would mislead the American

bill. The statement would mislead the American peords.

Mr. Va. co-lit is exactly the language used by the Finance Committee in its report.

Mr. Aldrich—The committee has made no report on the subject. In order to avoid the necessity of repeating the words in the paragraph of the still, the Tiensury expert who prepared the recapitulation used the words braids, plaits, laces, Acc., or hats, but the Senator under-sands as well as I do that there are no braids or laces put upon the free list except those composed of straw or some similar material.

cept those composed of straw or some similar material.

Mr. Vance—I do not desire to make any impression that is not true, and the mistake that I made was in relying on the statement of the committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Aldrich—You relied on no statement of the Committee.

Mr. Vance—Then this book here—the recapitulation—is not sanctioned by the committee. It is entirely a forgery, and unauthorized. Mr. Aldrich—I have already stated two or three times that that table is one that has been made up at the Treasury Bepartment by an expert.

made up at the Treasury Pepartment by an expert.

Mr. Vance—That is rather a small dodge, a contemptible evasion of a great question to make a technical objection to a book which the committee estatinly authorized to be placed on the taile of each enator which comes here in the name and with the imprimature of the committee, and which contains the committee explanation of the changes made. It is certainly evidence of the committee being reduced to the last degree of desceration when it attempts to make a technical objection to the language uses in the book which it has au-

he language used in the book which it has au-

orized.

3r. Aldrich - The Senator was making a stement that would have been misleading d would have created the impression that it bill proposed to put bees of all kinds on thee is:

that bill proposed to put laces of all kinds on the free list.

Mr. Vance—I did not say that.

Mr. Aldrich—The benator read out of a memorandum a statement that would have carried that impression; and I desire to enter a protest a sans that kind of pleasing, or mispleading on a bill like this.

Mr. Vance-said that he was, when interrupted, howing that while the tax was tripled on the ladispensable articles of cotton ties, the tax on articles of luxury and of foreign fashions was absolutely removed and those articles placed on the free list. He was showing that braids, laces, plains Ac., for lats were by the pending till, to come in absolutely ree, the moration of such articles has year having been to the extent of \$1.19,000, on which a rovenue of \$2.50,000 had been collected. A party that proposed to admit free of duty \$3.000,000 worth of materials for ladies hats while it imposed a duty of 105 per ceut, on cotting was not the friend of Ameri-

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, OFFIRS A GOO STUDY.

SENTOR HOAR OF MASSACHURETTS OFFIRS A GOO STUDY.

IN Provides that Debate May Be Closed as Any Measure on the Demand of Any Seathers of the Seathers of the Closed as Any Measure on the Demand of Any Seathers of the Seathers of th

peas, 15: nays, 28.
Mr. Flumb (Bep., Kan.) moved to reduce the 2-10 cent. additional duty on hoops, when cut into lengths for baling purposes, to 1-10 cent.

There were two yea and nay votes on his ame-dment, in which Mr. Flumb was the only Republican voting aye; but as there was no quorum on either occasion, Mr. Aldrich moved an adjournment, and the Senate, at 3 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

Bouse of Representatives,

Before the reading of the journal in the House Mr. Rogers (Dem., Ark.) raised the point that there was no quorum present, and the Speaker being unable to count a quorum a call of the House was ordered.

One hundred and seventy-four members having responded to their names. Mr. McKinley (Dem., Ohio) moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. The Democrats resisted this motion, but it was carriedyeas, 115; nays, 60. The journal was then read, The Speaker then stated that the vote was Rules, providing that after two hours' debate it shall be in order to move a non-concurrence in the Sepate amendments to the Indian Ap-

propriation bill. Mr. Enjoe (Dem., Tenn.) rose to a question of privilege, but the Speaker declined to recognize him, stating that a vote was in progress. Mr. Rogers of Arkansas made the point of order that no name had been called, and that therefore the vote was not in progress. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that the vote had been taken yesterday and had disclosed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Rogers desired to take an appeal, but the Speaker declined to entertain it, and the resolution was adopted-yeas, 103; nays. 71.

Mr. Enlos then rose to a question of personal privilege. The Speaker said that he could state it.

Mr. Enlos then said that, pending the call of the House, he was present in his seat. He then started out of the House without his hat to attend to business in the Capitol. In passing out of the west door the Doorkeeper told him that he could not pass out. He replied that he would pass out. The Doorkeeper-said that he could not do so; that he had olders from the Speaker to that elect, He Line, Enloed said that he would pass, and the Doorkeeper thereupon caught him by the arm and attempted to arrest him. He was a ling in his representative capacity, and exercised his constitution at right to go and come wherescever he pleased. He was not absent. A subordinate of the House and violent hands upon him to nevent him from passing from one portion of the Caritot to the other, and he offered a resolution to bring the Doorkeeper to the bar of the House for contempt of the bicuse and for a breach of the privileges of a member. of the west door the Doorkeeper told him that

bring the Doorkeeper to the bar of the House for contempt of the house and for a breach of the privileges of a member.

The resolution provides that George A. Miner, an Assistant Doorkeeper, be arrested and brought to the bur of the floure to answer for a breach of the privilege of a member of the House in attempting to arrest B. A. Indee without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the United tales.

After citing the Constitution and rules of the House in support of his position Mr. Indee contempted that the Speaker had no authority to issue an order to the subordinates of the House to interfere with the personal rights and privileges which beloned to a member of that body. He did not wish to punish this subordinate. The Boorkeeper was acting under what he believe i to be the highest authority, hecause it had become greater than the House itself in many instances. He offered this resolution because he whiled to call the attention of the because had country to the method in which the House was being governed under its code of rules and under the arbitrary action of the Speaker, by which the rights of members were interfered with.

The Speaker dryly—The gentleman will please confine himself to the question of privilege.

please confine himself to the question of privi-lege. Mr. Enlos said that he was trying to do so, and that it he thought the Speaker would recognize him for a question of personal privi-lege he would not bring in other matters. The Speaker—The gentleman ought not to bring in other matters, and he understands that. The Chair is listening to the gentle-man's statements, and when he is through, the Chair will rule upon the question. Mr. nice—Whether the Chair did issue such an order?

an order."
The breaker—Is the gentleman through?
Mi. Enloe—I would like to know a question of fact. I do not wish to punish a subordinate of this House."
The Speaker—Whenever the gentleman is through the Chair is ready to rule on the question.

through the Chair is ready to rule on the question.

Mr. Enlos—The gentleman is not through.
The issuance of such an order is no more than
It would be if the Speaker glouid order the
gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Rogers) to be
executed under the recent Remmler process in
New York.

A Republican—That would be a good thing.
Mr. Enlos said he would like to have the
question sertied so hat members might know
to what extant the power of the Speaker might
be exercised. If such arbitrary methods were
pursued, the day would come when the
Speaker could execute a member of the liquise.

He did not understand that the order had been directed against him but that it was a general order. He r-fused to ober it because it was in violation of his rights and of the dignity of the House. If the openker issued such an order, he issued it in violation or law, in violation of the Co-situation, in violation of the clues, and in violation in the rights of mem ers.

Mr. i annon (Rep. Ill.) inquired whether the gentleman, nowthestanding the Doorkeeper, named out of the inque.

Mr. hilloe replied that he did, but only after violent hands had been placed upon him.

Mr. Cannon inquired whether those violent hands had been placed upon him.

Mr. Cannon inquired whether those violent hands had been placed upon him.

Mr. Lance—He did not do me any rersonal violence. If he had I would have dealt with him as I would have dealt with the man who issued the order. [Deris've laughter on the Republican side.]

The Speaker, in ruling upon the question said that the rights and privileges of all the members of the House in the discharge of their functions were acced, and that the rights and privileges of all the members of the House in the discharge of their functions were acced, and that the House could undertake no higher duty than the conservation of those rights and privileges intact. And even if the question arcse under dubious circumstances, it was proper for the House to pause and to give suitable head to any question which a member raised in regard to his rights and privileges. It was for the House alone to determine what those rights and privileges—were. In this case the gentleman had embodied in his resolution his complaint and his remedy therefor. The Chair thought that the was a question which ought to be passed upon by the House. The rules of the House required that whenever a call was ordered the deem should be comed. Such closing of the doors, he roles of the House in the opinion of the Chair, for the purpose of keeping in such members as were there already and retaining hose which must be disposed of by the H

particular case but he believed that it involved a question of the privile, set of every member af the House. He therefore moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cannon believed that this was a proper motion, and by unanimous consent it was agreed to.

Air. Rogers of Arkansas rose to a question of order, and, calling attention to the record of resteriary's proceedings, criticised certain statements made by Mr. Cannon of Illinois in regard to the special orders made by the House in the Fiftieth Congress.

The Speaker said that, though the question or order might be permissible when he House was not proceeding under a special rule, it was not in order at this time.

Mr. Rogers insisted upon his right to raise the question now, and the Speaker refusing to recognize him Mr. Rogers said that he wilhed the country to know that he was not allowed the right to correct the temperatural Record.

The House then proceeded, under the special order, to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the individual Appropriation bill.

Mr. Conneil (Rep., Neb.) added a tittle interest to an otherwise dreary discussion by making an attack upon the Committee on Rules for reporting a resolution which prevented the House from ag celing to ceitain senate amendments which were eminently meritorious, and which they will a propriation bill. The Democratis is of or illibustering against the general appropriation bills, and he appropriation bills. The Democrats had delayed the passage of the Sundry Civil App operation bill for ten days by indulking in political legislation in the word of the resolution which required a speedy vote to be taken on the House Ampropriation bill. The Democrats had delayed the passage of the Sundry Civil App operation bill for ten days by indulking in political legislation in the word of the resolution which required the prevent dilatory tactics. IApplause on the Republican side.] Defending the Speaker Incomparison with those whom the Republicans of this House had honored by their votes.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside the Halis

Washington, Aug. 9 .- The introduction of the long-talked-of gag rule in the Senate today by Mr. Hoar does not mean that it is to be adopted. It does mean, however, that Mr. Hoar will very soon ask the Senate to take up the rule for consideration, with the object of The Tariff bill has been making such slow progress that its managers begin to fear that the party will be very much hurt if the delay is allowed to continue much longer. They are desirous, therefore, of letting the Democrats know that there is little likelihood of the passage of the Elections bill. This end will probably be accomplished by killing Mr. Hoar's rule when it comes up. It will certainly be defeated, which will be a direct notice to the Democrats hat they have nothing to fear Being thus assured that the Elections bill cannot be passed, they will be willing to allow Congress to adjourn after proper consideration has been had on the Tariff bill and a final

The Star this evening says: "There is growing belief here that the State Department has been regularly 'playing possum' in its dealings with the public in regard to the Guatemalan troub'es. It now appears that Minister hizner has been beard from, not once, but a great many times; that he is at la Libe tad, Mexico, and that he and the department in Washing on are in constant communication. Although Mr. Blaine is at present in Har Harbor, he is neorrespondence by mail and by wire with his assistant here. Mr. Whart is and there is little doubt that he is now engaged in an endeavor to patch up the squabble between trustemals and Salador.

It can be asserted that there is now in processe of colution a diplomatic solution of the difficulty between the two Coural American republics through the medium of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mixner. Negotiations are in progress that might, it is said at the department, be totally frustrated by the present publication of the despatches to and from the Minister at La Libertad." has been regularly 'playing possum' in its

Since Senator Reagan, then a member of the House of Representatives, came up from the bathroom wrapped in a towel or two to vote on bathroom wrapped in a towel or two to vote on a bill in which he was interested, there have been no similar occurrences until to-day, when Senator Edmunds entered the Fenate Chamber and answered a roll call. The peculiarity in Sir. Edmunds's appearance was due to the fact that his hair was about haif cutthat is, it was cut on one side of his head, When he had been recorded as present he returned to the barber's chair.

The resolution introduced in the Senate today to limit debate in that body is the one
adoped by the Republican cancus, but it was
presented upon Mr. Hoar's own motion. So far
as can be learned there has been no action
taken by any number of Republican Senators
to support the resolution at this or any other
definite time. It has gone, with many others
of like nature, to the Committee on Rules,
which has heretofore and until now proved a
veri able tomb for all such propositions. Senator Aldrich. Chairman of the committee, says
he does not know when a meeting of the committee will be called to consider the subject of
changing the rules.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Reduction in the Consition of All Cerents On Account of Best and Brought,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-There is reduction in the condition of all cereals as reported by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. The decline from July 1 to Aug. 1 is from 93.1 to 73.3 in corn; from 94.4 to 83.2 in spring wheat: from 81.6 to 70.1 in oats: from 88.8 to 82.8 in barley. The condition of buckwheat is 90.1 and of spring rie 86.8. The condition of Irish potatoes is reduced from 91.7 to 77.4. A fall of twenty points indicates the disaster which has befallen the corn crop within thirty days. The cause is the abnormally high temperature of the central maize districts with insufficiency of rainfall. The returns of drought, which cover a broad area, and the severity of effects produced are more general and depressing than the signal service record of temperature appears to indicate.

One factor in the blighting of vegetation is vidently the hot winds that have soon hed the lower basin of the Missouri and Ohio valleys. The change from drought to daily saturation by repeated and heavy showers has been too sudden and extreme in those regions where drought has been relieved by seasons of

by repeated and heavy showers has heen too sudden and extreme in those resions where drought has been relieved by sea-ons of modeture.

The crop is late in the New England States, and will require a long warm season to mature it. In the Middle States the high temperature has advanced growth in the northern districts, and the more southern there has been some injury from drought. The south Atlantic States resort local droughts, with subsequent rains, and comparatively good though somewhat reduced condition of corn. Some counties in Mississippi have suffered materially from absence of samson able moisture. In Louisians the crop is in high condition, though somewhat late in the overloved districts. In Texas the crop is now matured, and is good except in the area, that has suffered most from drought. Liste planted corn in Arkaness has been seriously insured by drought of the last three weeks in July. In the western and southwestern part of Kentucky the crop has been severely scorched, but the rains since July 23 have materially relieved the licits of the central and eastern districts. In Ohio there is a great difference between the northern and southern parts of the State. The southern divisions of the counties of Indiana and Illinois have likewise received greater damage than the northern, Condition is slightly higher in Missouri. In Kannas the Sterity of the drought has culminated. Iowa and Nebraska are nearly in the status of the Ohio valley, while Minnesson anskes the highest average of all the states. Wisconsin suffers slightly, and Michigan still more from rivou ht.

There has been a considerable reduction in the condition in Stilla Wisconsin, Still he had been a considerable reduction in the condition of spring wheat datricts. The average of condition is 80 in Wisconsin, Still he had been a considerable reduction of fast month so low, the lowest of the list of occasis, has been much intensited since, making a cade tion of every low yield and probably poor quality.

The had been much damaged by drought. A

poor quality.

Another crop of great importance, potatoes, has also been much damaged by drought. A low rate of yield is assured.

A CONGRESSMAN IN LUCK.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan Receives News ot \$2,500,000 Lett Him in Spain,

Washington, Aug. 9. - Representative James O'Donnell of Michigan received a bit of in formation to-day that nearly threw him into convulsions, and which has created a great deal of gossip among his colleagues in the House. In the morning mail of the handsome Hibernian there came a letter from Toledo, in Spain. It was an official-like document, and written entirely in Spanish. As Mr. O'Donnell has never become a master of the Castilian language, either during his residence in Ireland or Jack-on. Mich., he could not read a word of the communication. He sent for Representative Hitt and Delegate Joseph, both of whom are expert Spanish scholars, and together they furnished a satisfactory translation. It was then that Mr. O'Donnell's system received its shock, for the letter contained the startling information that he had been made the le_atee of the will of a deceased relative in Spain and the executor of his estate. The amount of money thus left to nim, as near as the translators could make it out, amounts to \$2,500,000 in American money. The letter surther stated that \$7,000 had been The letter surther stated that \$7,000 had been placed to the credit of Mr. O'Donnell in Paris, and requested him to appear in bisain at as early a day as possible to take the necessary legal stone to accept his fortune. The letter was written by a priest, and was accome asled by the official seal of the Archbishon of Toiedo, who certifies that the priest was authorized by him to notify Mr. O'Donnell of his good luck.

The Michigan Congressman was so greatly supprised at the news contained in the letter that he hardly knew what to say at hist. He was somewhat inclined to regard it as one of the usual alry tales about the American beirs to joeign tortunes but was comercial to adwas somewhat inclined to regard it as one of the usual airy tales about the American beirs to loceign lortunes, but was competed to added the the translation of the translation of the translation of the translation of the existence of relatives in Spain; that several members of his family left Ireland for that country years ago curing the progress of the wars, and have multiplied and spread since. He does not know, however, what relationship he bears to the families who are there now. The letter did not come addressed to him as a Congressman, but was sent to his home in Jackson, directed to him as a private citizen and merchant, although the fact is that he is the editor of a very pro-perous evening newspaper. Mr. O'Donnell sent his precious is to the State Depar ment to day, and will consult with the officials there as to what steps to take, Mr. O'Dennell has been prominently mentioned within the past few months in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan, and one of his colleaness remarked to-day, when the Spunish letter came, that now he could afford to make the light.

PROPAGATING CODEISU.

We Will Soon Have a Cod Pinhery of Our

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The work of artificially propagating cod, which was begun by the Fish three or four years ago, has, the Commission states, resul ed in great success. Last fall the fishermen reported an abundance of small cod on Nantucket Shoals, and during the present summer these fish, somewhat increased in size. have appeared in enormous numbers, chiefly young fish, which are reported to be very uniform in size, and with a few exceptions weighing only about five to seven pounds each-too small to come under the trade classification of 'large fish." The Fish Commission has re-

small to come under the trade classification of "large fish." The Fish Commission has received information showing that this sea-on, up to the begin ing of the present month, about 4,000,000 pour day of these fish have been taken. The price paid to the fishermen is \$2.55 per 100 pounds of fish as the, come from the vessel. The value of the fishery, so far this season, would thus be \$114,00, white the prospect is that these figures may be doubled before the fishing is soded.

The Commissioner says: "When the Commission begas to hatch cod many of the old fishermen were sceptical as to the results and looked upon the attempt as at best come impracticable theory of scientists. They now, nowever, are convinced that the work will be vasily beneficial to them, and are unanimous in conceding that the phenomenal abundance of small cod off Nantucket shoals is due to the efforts of the Fish Commission. In view of what has already been accomplished, there is reason to anticipate mucb greater results when sufficient time has elaps d or the fish to reach maturity and a larger growth. It may then be reasonably anticipated that there will be established off the New England coast a cod fishery that will be squal to any in the world and that this valued commercial species will be as numercus as when John smith reported that cod belabored the sides of his vessel when he crulesd in the same waters more than two centuries ago."

Threntened Trouble at the Approaching

Chickness Election. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from Mr. Bennett, Indian Agent at Muscogee, Indian Territory, saying that the Chicka-aw situation is serious and that there is great danger of an outbreak on the 18th inst., the day of the election, on account of the disfrauchisement of squaw men. In a communication to the President, the Secretary to-day expresses the opinion that there is no great probability of an on that there is no great probability of an outbreak to such an extent as to require the interference of troops, yet as a precaution he recommends that the Secretary of war be directed to have such troops as are at Fort Gibson in readiness to respond to any order that may be necessary to suppress rist at the election. In reply to Agent Bennett's telegram the Secretary directs that no request for the assistance of troops he made unless riots of a dangerous character actually break out. The Government," he says, "does not intend to Government," he says, "does not intend to display a ferce of troops until the last emer-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9,-William Ross, an employe of the United States Electric Light Com pany, while changing cartions in one of the city electric lights on Thur-day night, received a shock of 2,000 volts. He was aimost instantly rendeded insen-ible, but soon recovered, libright hand, where the current entered, and his left arm, where it passed off were baily burned. He said that for four or its seconds tefore he became insensible he suffered great pails.

Labor and Wages.

The committee of the Morocco Manufacturers' Asso-ciation of Lynn appointed to confer with the District Assembly of M ro so W-rares in regard to the adoption of the sine hour has is demanded by he writinen has submitted a report to the effect that the manufacturers are makin to see any poseibility of making the desired change and still centinuing to do business at a profit change and still continuing to do business at a graft. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration heard representatives of the cigar manufactors are an airclaim employees in Minshamion on riday evening, and it is announced that as the Stourd has failed to effort any adjust went of the criming diffusionies a formal inquiry as to the cames of the controversy will be begue on short of the controversy will be begue on short of the state of the controversy will be begue on short of the state of the controversy will be begue on short of the state of DAILY LIFE ON A MAN-O'-WAR

THE INDISPENSABLE DITTY BOX OF

The Officers' Mess and a Story About

Congressman who Had a Fine Dinner A Nice Town Just Like Philadelphia. The Chicago is now all that is left of the white squadron in the North River, Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Atlanta sailed down the river to join the Baltimore. She took with her the two sentenced seamen, Nolan and Hearon, who were transferred to her from the Chicago on Friday night. Admiral Walker is still aboard the Chicago, and is gradually recovering his usual health. He knows nothing of the intentions of the Navy Department in regard to his ship. The supposition is that she will remain in the North River for at least a month, awaiting the return of the Atlanta and the Boston. That she will make a presty long stay, may be inferred from the fact that to nearly all of the master-atarms' mess have been granted rather long leaves of absence. This mess is made up of the petry officers. The men are still grumbling over their close confinement to the ship. Not nearly half of the liberty breakers of the Chicago have returned, while the Boston and Atlauta have had almost no returns at all. The posting of guards drove the deserters out of the city, but sent a few of them back to their duty. In a few days the 200 absentees will be posted as deserters, and if caught then they will suffer the punishment assigned to that

Saturday and Sunday are days of rest aboard a man-o'-war. Saturday is mending day. Yesterday the forward gun deck of the Chicago presented a scene of industry. Seamen were sitting about in all attitudes sewing up rents. fastening on buttons, putting in parches, and eleaning off anota. Fach of these toilers were an expression of pain as he worried with tasks at which custom had not made him dexterous. Each had near him his "ditty box." and some had shall hand sewing machines.

The ditty box of a man-..'-war's man is a greater receptacle for flotsam and jetsam than is a junk -hop. 's hese -eamen are not al I wed to have chests. Each has a locker where he keeps his clothes, and a rack where he stows his ditty box. In the box he has his tostows his ditty box. In the box he has his 'obbacco, his needles and thread, natch cloth,
cards, Hible, pictures, shells, and curiosities,
love letters, scap, medicine, charms, thumble,
selssos, azor, buttens, strings, and a score of
othe things. With ad tty ox under his arm,
a man-o'-war's man would be at ease on the
remoest and dreariest South Sea Island,
Without it he would be only half a man. A
few seamen were visited by their wives or
sweethearts yesterday.

The awnings were all wrapped up yesterday,
leaving the -par deck open to the sky. There

few seamen were visited by their wives or sweetbearts yesterday.

The awnings were all wrapped up yesterday, leaving the spar deck open to the eky. There were three flags flying, the ordinary flag astern, the Admiral's flag on the mizzenmast, and the jack at the bow. The jack is a blue flag with all the stars in it. It flees only when the decks are clear. There times a day a red streamer is holsted to the foremast. It is the meas flag and flies from a until half past 6. Nothing could be cleaner than a man o'war. Especially is this true of the Chicago. They are always posising, seraping, sweeping, and painting. No corner is reglected. Even the kitchen and the contracted quarrer of the g ndeck where the men loaf, have no unple—ant odor. There was a large number of visi ore yesterday, and there will be a still larger number to-morrow. This is thoroughly a day of rest. No work is one after the general cleaning, which takes place before breakfast. At 10% there will be a religious service and in the afternoon there will be considered and in the afternoon there will or not. The Atlanta has a very congenial mess. Capé. Howell is liked both by his officers and by his men. This liking is not comined to the men of his own ve-sel. The commissioned officers are an agreeable set of very right men. It is declared that the Atlanta's officers get less tired of each other on long ruises than any other set, and this is saying a good deal. The Capialn of a non-o-war dece not ent with his officers. He must dine in solitary a ate. removed from everylody. It is supposed that even the splen or or instruments and all to restore him to his proper. It, dignity in the eyes of the officers should be be seen eating and drinking lige other men.

A story about a certain (ongressman who has interested himself much in saval affairs has been going the rounds on the war ships for some time. The naval a ongressman was invited to dine at the ongressman was invited to dine at the ongressman was in-

and drinking like other men.

A story about a certain (ongressman who has nit-rested himself much in naval affairs has been going the rounds of the war-hips for some time. The naval ongressman was invited to dine at the officers' mess by one of the Lieutenants. That evening in his honor they had a superb dinner. The table was covered with handsome service. There were many courses. There were several kinds of wine. The Congressman ate well and drank heartily. Toward the end of the dinner he so far forgot his manners as to say in a lond voice:

"I con't see what you tellows have got to complain of I wish Uncle Sam fed me as well as he leeds you."

The officers said nothing. They looked at their plates and smiled. After the dinner the Lieutenant who had invited him told him that the Government had nothing to do with supplying food for the officers; that the dinner was of their own purchase, as were all their dinners and bleakfasts and suppers. Naval officers get \$9 a month for food. This would not pay a week's board. So each set of officers club togethe and appoint one of their number to buy the supplies each mouth. They then divise up the bills, each paying his share out of his salary.

One of the officers of the Atlanta vouches for the truth of the following: Until recently there was a paymaster in the pay of the name of Battions. He was born and bred in Port Mahon, a city in one of the Balaard Islands, off the ceast of Spain. Port Mahon is the cleanest and the dullest place on the face of the earth. Once a month every citizen arouses himself from his letharry and puts a fresh coat of whitewash on his house. The rest of the month the white houses gleam in the sun and look out upon the spotless streets. But there is no sign of life or activity to disturb the serene repose of the place.

Paymaster lattione had not been home for many years and finally he induced his father to venture from the quist of Port Mahon to this country. Together they took a tour of the larver Eastern cities. Then they cake hack to the ship

Commander sent a messenger to Capt. Miller, the Captain in command of the navy yard, presenting his compliments and saying that he would discharge his ammunition at Fort Walsworth on Monday or Tuesday. The Philadelphia will probably get up to the navy This deliphia will proceed by get up to the navy yard to-morrow or luesday.

The navy yard cakum shop is soon to be seopened. In charge of Max-er Oakum Maker
Jones. The shop has been closed for some
time, because there was plenty of oakum on
hand. It is now running low.

Died of Apoplexy in the Street.

Policeman Siebert of Hoboken saw a mar leaning against a railing in front of 50 First street early ye-terday morning. He thought the man was drunk, but when he reached his warm. It was identified as that of John Michael Faure of 57 willow avenus. He was identified as that of John Michael Faure of 57 willow avenus. He was a fruit merchan, having a place in Washington atreet, this city, He was i3 years old. He died of apoplexy. died of apoplexy.

The Carpenters' Convention. CHICAGO, Aug. 9 .- The carpenters in National Convention to-day elected the following general officers: President, W. H. Kliver, Chicago: Secretary McGuire re Sected: First Vice-President, M. P. Wellin, San Francisco: Second Vice-President, P. H. Burke, Brooklyn, It was decided to hold the next convention in St. Louis.

Wanted to Die Because He Couldn't Spent English. Policemen Degan of the steamboat squad on Friday night arrested Alexander Hadonin, aged 12 years, for attempting to commit suicids. Young fladonin jumped into the North River at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, and when taken out said be wanted to end his life because he could an speak English. He was born in France and came row Paris a month ago with he father who is ascul ter. They tived at 117 West Twenty seventh strest. When young Hailouin want out in the street the boys annever him secure he could not speak. Puglish. At the sefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for examination se to his sanity.

Reunion of Latter Day Saints. CHERRYPIELD, Me. Aug. 8 -The annual reunion of the

Church of the Latter Day Saints of New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotta has been held at Jonesport during this week, and closes to morrow. One hundred and inventy five delegates are in attendance, among them Prophet and Freedent Joseph Smith of Lamonia, Iowa, son of the found-rofthe Mormon Church. This seck, which is quite numerous in the West, is an ofshoot from the Aermon Church, and differ from in principally in rejecting polygamy. It numbers about \$25 in Mains.

A Day's Unting on Mountain and in Gien A DUUBLE ALOPEMENT.

A Brother and Stater Elope with a Baugh

HANCOCK, N. Y., Aug. 9.—This town is a noted resort for cloping Pennsylvania couples who seek to evade the stringent marriage license laws of that State, and it bas just been the objective point of a double elopement and double marriage, in which lovers of tender years are the principal figures.

About twelve miles from here, in the town of Ararat, Pa., li es Jasper Hobbs, a well-to-do and conspicuous resident of the region. He has two children-Walter, a bright boy aged 17 years, and Annie, a pretty girl aged 14. Both had been care ully and diberally reased, and moved in the best society of the neighborhood. Near by live the Wa man family, which includes George Wayman, aged 20 years, and Myrtie Wayman, aged to years, and which was of a decidedly inferior social rank to the Hobbs family. There was naturally some neighborly intercourse between the two lamilies, but when the Hobbs parents discovered signs of a growing intimacy between the younger mem-

when the hobbs parents discovered signs of a growing intimacy between the jounger members they peremptorily interdicted the association of their children with the u symans.

Mr. Hobbs was called away from home has Sunday on public business. At the usual hour Sunday evening Walter and Annie demurely retired to their nedrooms. The next morning their rooms were found to be vacant. Search and inquiry for the children shelted the information that during the night George and Myrile wayman apposated near the Hobbs mansion in a carriage, and took Walter and Annie hobbs into the vehicle with them and that the party was drive off at rapid speed toward the New York State line.

The clopers reached here early on Monday morning, and at once applied to Justice liengamin Myers to officiate at a dual marriage. The Justice consented, and proceeded to unit cloops wayman and Annie Tobbs—the latter giving ber age as it years—and walter Hobbs and Myrile vayman is the bonis of wedlock. Then the runaways drove lessurely back to the Wayman House, where they are now stopping. When Mr. Hobbs heard of the elopement he followed in het pursuit, but was toe is so prevent the marriage. He is incensed against his undufful children, as dis more particularly infamed against the Waymans whom he secuses of having entired his children away. He has engaged counsel to Borecute Geore Wayman on a charge of ab, he ion in carrying of his young dauguier, and also to take proceedings in the courts for the annulment of the marriage. marriage.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S DEATING.

Mrs. Motoney and John Daty Discharged

by the Court. Michael O'Mara, Joseph Quirk, Patrick Moloney and his wife, and John Daly were de-fendants in Police Justice Stilling's court, in Jersey City, yesterday. The three first-named were accused of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty and of assault and battery, and the other two of simple assault. The complaints were made by Capt. John Grabam, who was assaulted on Thursday while

The complaints were made by Capt. John Graham, who was assaulted on Thursday while trying to arrest William Todd, who had been hiddred as an election repeater, and who had falled to appear when called for trial.

Capt. Graham testified that he arrested Todd on Thursday evening in Mononey, O'Mara, and Quirk, who had followed, est between Graham and the fugitive. They tried to keep Graham hack. He struck at Moloney and then ran after Todd. The three men followed raham into a saloon and set upon him, kicking him about the body and face. During the soulie Todd ran from the saloon, but he was captured by Roundsman Hopkin and taken to the polee station, traham also testified that after the firs fight he was again assaulted, this time by Moloney's wife and John Daly. Capt. Graham's brother, Peter, and his aister, Ce ella, carroborated his story. Samuel Hoffman and William Bannon testified that Capt. Graham's brother, Peter and his aister, Captam started the fight by striking Moloney. I as y and Mrs. Moloney were dis harsed, and the cases of the others were postponed until Tuesday.

After the examination Moloney got warrants for the arrest of Graham and of the members of his family who had besidied.

for the arrest of Graham and of the members of his family who had testified. Moloney says they committed parinry.

ME. IFINS WASN'T ARRESTED. He Just Walked Around to the Police

William M. Ivins of Fassett Committee fame recently purchased the building at the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Ninety-ninth street. The saloon on the corner is occupied by Lawrence Coste lo. who has a lease from Gusticours and Geretts, the former proprietors, who failed to satisfy the mortgage. Mr. Ivins thought Costello's lease did not include the rooms west of the saloon on Ninety-ninth street, but when he went to the building to take possession on Wedness ay he found Costello prepared to dispute his entrance. When Costello found that Mr. Ivins had got into the tello found that Mr. Ivins had got into the building he said Ivins had brokenin by emashing the door. Ivine denied the charge, but said the lease under which Costello was in possession was null and void, because the projecty had been bouch by him since the lease was made, and he had not agreed to recognize the lease.

Costello demanded that floundsman McCoy should arrest Ivins for breaking in his door, Ivine was not arrested but Costello, Ivine, and

lyins was not arrested but Costello, tvius, and the policeman walked around to the 100th street police station to have the police Sorgennt adjust the difficulty. The Sorgennt said it was too deep a problem for him and I vins and Costello went away. Costello said yesterday that he could not bring suit, but I vins might do so. The trouble arose, Costello says, tecause a dry goods dealer has of ered I vins a larger rent than Costello can afford to give. Mr. Ivins is out of town.

SOLD BAD \$2 BILLS TO A DETECTIVE And Now Alonzo Wants to Prove He Is a

Cambler, Not a Countertetter. Frank Alongo an Italian who is said to be one of the wholesale dealers in the sportous \$2 silver certificates lately put in circulation in this city, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with oirculating the counterfeits. The conglainant igalist him was Special Secret Service Detective Griffin, who says he induced Alon o to sell him five \$2 eliver certificates for half what they

A WALERLOO FOR THE SAULSBURYS They Suffer Their First Defeat in the Primary at Dover,

DOVER, Del., Aug. 9.-The result of the Democratic primary elections to-day makes it clear that Robert J. Reynold- will be the candidate for Governor of his party. He will go into the convention with forty-five out of sixty-one delegates from Kent county, and as that county is entitled to the nomination. Newcastle and Sussex will recognize his home strength and act accordingly. The eight bover votes will be for heywords on the second ballot. The Saulsbur a to-day received their first defeat in Door at the primary, and when the convention meets they will not have a spokesman on

tion meets they will not have a sponsonant on the floor.

The result is a Waterloo for the Saulsbury kickers of 1888. The Saulsburys still swear that they will boit the ticket. There was an open purchase of votes here in Dover, and to that the Saulsburys attribute their defeat.

John W. (ausey of Sussex county will be the nominee for Congress.

Mrs. Bonsfiglio Accused of Bigamy.

Vincenzio Bonafiglio, a well-to-do Italian of 814 Oakland street, Greenpoint, married Ed na Tramonti early in 1888, and lived happily with her for just eighteen months. Then early one morning he awoke to find that his wife had disap, eared. There was a paper pinned to her pillow, on which she had written:

pillow, on which she had written:

I am gans, it eact look for me.

After ten months' search he found her living with Vilo (drasto, a barber, at 478 Atlantic avenue, to whom she was married by Justice Courtney in trocklyn in November last. Yesterday Justice Walsh issued warrants for her arrest on a charge of bigamy and also for Girado's arrest on a charge that is knew she was already married at the time he married her. He was arrest, but the woman is sick in bed.

Bit the Policemen's Hand Polloeman Costa of the "paper chasing" squad as

empted, on Friday evening, to arrest a peddler named Mann for obstructing the sidewalk on Hester street with woodenware. The peddier bit the officer twice on the hand. At the Besses Market Poice Court yeared as Mann was hald for assaulting the efficer and obstructions the walk.

HE'S LIKE A NEW MAN AGAIN

MR. LEMON DESCRIBES HOW CATARRE AFFECTAD HIM.

Then He Tells the Reporter that Under tha Irentment of Drs. Binir and Copeland the Symptoms have Way One by One, and He Feels treateful for the tiesuit.

William J Lemon, a middle aged man, employed at the Hereman -torage Warehouse Brooklyn, and the writer the following interesting story. He said:



WILLIAM J LENON, 352 FULTON ST., BROOKLYH,
"Two years ago I caucht a bad cold which led to their
most discussion of diseases, catarth. My brouble heps
constantly growing worse, until I was in such a condition that i could tot sleep at high. In the mornings I
didn't be rested. My breat smelled badh and there
was abad taste in my mouth. My test hand tongue
we excited with a collection of atloky slim. I had no
appetite for breakfast, and fell just as shough I had
been beaten with a stok. My head ached fear uity as
simes. My more would stop upset had to clud scarcely
fireathe. There was a constant usopping of uncus
back into my threat. This kept me always hawking
and op title. I had a hocking couch and shalp shoothing pairs would dart the uch my chest side, and back.
My sense of hearing was affected. I found I was becoming steaf.
"I resulted for Rialt & Copeland and their success
with cases like mine. I consulted them and found their
charges very low. Indeed. My symptoms gave way to
their resultant one by one ton! I am just the a new
mod and the state of them for the result in my
case."

My, Lemon resides at 352 Fution at Krooklyn, where
he may be found and this statement verified. WILLIAM J LENON, 252 FULTON ST., BROOKLYS.

DOCTORS BLAIR & COPELAND,

92 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 14TH ST.;

147 WEST 42D STREET, NEAR BROADWAY BROOKLYN OFFICE:

149 PIERREPONT STREET. where they treat with success all carable cases.

Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, East,
Throat and Lungs, Chronic Diseases. Address all made
to M3 ath avenue. New York city.

If you live far away write for hymptom Sheet.
Office hours—9 to 11:36 A. M., I to F. M., 7 to 9 F. M.;
Sunday, B to 11:30 A. M. and to 4 F. M.

THREATENED WITH FIRE AND POISON. A Note of Warning Planed to the Front

Door of a Farmer's House in Otego, OTEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9 .- Adelbert Hendricks is a well-to-do and respected farmer of this town. When he got up the other morning he found a note written in a di-guised hand and piened to the front door of his house, which reads as follows:

DEL HENDRICES: You are notified to bring \$100 in good money to the Corners to night at 10 o'clock and hand it to us. If you give this thing away to any living soul, or don't oring us the money, you may expect to have your house burned and cattle poisoned and your family killed

The place of rendezvous appointed and the Comers" is a lonely crossroads some distance from any human habita-tion. At first Mr. Hendricks and the neighbor farmers whom he consulted were inclined to look upon the threatening letter as look upon the threatening letter as a sorry attempt to play a practical joke. But on reflecting that the country is inlessed by tramms, brought here by the near approach of the hop picking season, they de ermined to make an effort to detect the authors of the letter. Accordingly Mr. Hendricks went to the crossroads at the hour designated but he was kept under cover by the runs of a well-armed farty of farmers, who had hi den n a piece of woods near by. The party waited and watched patiently, but no blackmater-appeared.

When farmer lieddricks got up at daylight the next moreing he found his house on fire. Incendiaries had piled a lot of combustible materials alongside the house and set the pile in a blaze. The fire was put out before it had got beyond control. This verification of the threats of the blackmailers has -tirred up the farmers to take measures for self-protection. They are keeping close watch against incendiary fires, and every tramp is an object of suspicion.

MRS. MARSH'S DIVORCE,

Mr. Marsh Says It was Obtained by Fraud On Her Part.

A stay of proceed pgs was granted yesterday by Indea Clament in Brooklan in the divorsuit of Ernestina Marsh against Edward J. Marsh, and the Judge also issued an order to show cause why the case should not be reopened. Mrs. Marsh got a limited divorce by default, for her husband never knew anything about the suit until his brother noticed the publication of the decree in a newspaper. Mr. Marsh's lawyer then applied to Judge Clement for the stay, Mr. Marsh is the son of a produce commission merchant of this city. He lived happily chant of this city. He lived napplify be says, with his wife at 11 Dodworth street, Brooklyn. He never abused her he says, nor did he ever sha don her as she alleged in her complaint. In fact, the suit was brought while he was at home sick with a evere gastrie disorder which still threaten-his life. His wife was

order which still threaten-his life, his wife was a tending him with apparently devoted care, when one day the sommons in the soit was placed in his hands. He did not know what it was. His wife said to him:

"Oh don't mind that paper: that don's amount to anything, burn it un."

He took her at her word he says, and, without reading the document, thoust it into the grate. He was not pressed whether care was called an ijudgment was of tained by default. A day or two later, while he was sick in bed, his wife sent some men to the Bodworth street. A day or two is er, while he was sick in bed, his wife sent some men to the Dodworth street house and stripped the spartments of their centents. The hus and's lawyer says there will be some sensational disclosures when the case comes to trial.

The List of Reference These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week

By Judge Beach. Matter of Clark Eugene Bodes.

Matter of Clark Eugene During Morrow aut S. I and S. J. Telephone Co.

J. Schiller S. J. Warren Greene Smith agt Perry J. J. Politivan.

Butterly agt Guynn R. J. Andrews.
Vanderbit agt Keini J. J. Waish
Bellian agt Eckert J. In Helahunty.
Dobbin agt Neade B. M. Store
German Am. R. J. T. G. o. agt.
Van S. Ingerlandt D. C. Calvin.

Willard agt. Weised. Bugene During.
Fenjie. Ac., agt. Floot-Gravers John H. Judge.
Association. Ac. for Indigent Fe. J Warren Greene.

avranios covar.

by Judge Bookstoer.

Pauline Hall Refuses to Prosecute Zahn, Pauline Hall the acress, did not appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court Festerlay to prosecute Photographer Falk's porter, Zano, who is charged with stealing her horseshoe pin Foliceman O'Rourke of the Thirtieth etreet station told Justice O Retlly that he had Thirtieth street station told Justice O Relly that he had written to Miss half, but had re-eved no answer. Issae Faik brother of the photographer, hand d mp a telegram from Oreat Barrington, station is Miss list was on her sacation, and equid not return. She said who would not proceed a Zain, and assed that he de released. The Justice and Miss Half my tappear. The pin which the police have will be reconsidered in the Half appears in court and withdraws the charge.

Killed by a Train.

William O. Lauterman of 8 Stenben street, East Orange, had made it his practice for several years to get off his train at the west and of the tunnel in Jersey City and then board a Susqueimma train, because the latter brought lime nearer to his place of business in the city testerial merining he got of his train as usual and water over to he susqueimms track a west bound train which be fall ad to see strick him. He died a few minutes after he arrival at the Jersey City Hospital Lauterman was its years old, and a salasman in a flating take house in this city.

The Passenger i spariment of the New York Central and Hudson fiver Haircond amountees the complete resumption of thresh and hote than service both on the main line as it the finite in division. Trains for the west will sear of grand Central Station to day as cand at 160 A. M. 1750 A. M. 620 P. H. 650 P. M. 750 P. M